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Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the specification with the following amended specification:

10 WHEEL BRACKET MECHANISM FOR AN ELECTRIC
WHEELCHAIR EQUIPPED WITH AUXILIARY WHEELS
BACK GROUND OF THE INVENTION BACK GROUND OF THE
INVENTION

Field of the Invention Field of the Invention

15 The present invention relates a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair, and more particularly to a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair equipped with auxiliary wheels.

Description of the Prior Arts Description of the Prior Arts

20 Electric wheelchairs have become an indispensable means of transport for the ailing old or the handicapped people to help them in indoor and out activities, such as traveling and boarding on the airplane, and so on.

A wheel bracket mechanism of a conventional electric wheelchair (and transport means or the like) is normally rectangular-formed as shown in

Figs. 1, which discloses a rectangular frame 10 is provided with front wheel bracket 11 and rear wheel bracket 12 respectively at the front end and the rear end thereof for being mounted with front wheel and rear wheel respectively, and a drive wheel bracket 13 (the drive wheel bracket 13 is mounted with 5 drive wheel) is disposed between the front and the rear wheel brackets 11,12. Furthermore, the front wheel bracket 11 and the drive wheel bracket 13 is respectively provided with a compressive spring 14, the compressive spring 14 is provided for allowing the front wheel bracket 11 and the drive wheel bracket 13 to extend or contract relative to each other upon a bump, such give 10 rise to a cushioning effect in case of riding up and down a slope or on the uneven roads. Although this conventional wheel chair has the main functions of a wheelchair, there are still some disadvantages needs to be overcome as stability, safety and comfortableness are concerned:

First, in terms of stability, the conventional rectangular frame 10 just 15 takes advantage of the longitudinal expansion and compression of the compressive spring 14 to maintain the stability. Although the elastic forces of the compressive spring can force the front wheel bracket 11 and the drive wheel bracket 13 to move back to the predetermined position, it may also cause vertical vibrations of the rectangular frame 10. Such an unstable electric 20 wheelchair is not able to provide a comfortable driving to the occupants, especially to the old patients, most of them are old and disabled.

Second, in terms of security, although the conventional rectangular frame 10 is allowed to expand or contract with the help of the compressive

spring 14. However, the contraction or expansion of the front wheel bracket 11 and the drive wheel bracket 13 are performed independently and individually due to no coordinating device disposed therebetween, furthermore the rear wheel bracket 12 is incompressible, Thereby the 5 conventional rectangular frame 10 will be tilted and swayed along with the motion of the respective wheel brackets, and the center of gravity of the wheelchair moves back and forth substantially. Such that the wheelchair is susceptible to tip, it is absolutely unfit for the old and handicapped people.

The present invention has arisen to mitigate and/or obviate the 10 afore-described disadvantages of the conventional electric wheelchair.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, there is provided with a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair equipped with auxiliary wheels, which comprises a frame, a pair of drive wheel brackets, 15 four pedestal assemblies, a pair of caster brackets, a pair of oscillating assembly and a pair of anti-tipping brackets. The frame is provided with a pair of castor brackets at the front end and a pair of anti-tipping brackets at the rear end respectively, a pair of drive wheel brackets are secured to the frame with a front end stretching ahead thereof and located between the castor brackets and 20 the anti-tipping brackets, and between the castor brackets and the drive wheel bracket disposed an oscillating assemblies, four pedestal assemblies equipped with cushioning blocks are disposed at both sides of the front and rear end of the frame respectively in pairs with located opposite to each other.

The primary objective of the present invention is to provide a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair, which provides a stable support to the frame by virtue of the pedestal assemblies. Furthermore, an oscillating assembly disposed between the castor wheel brackets and the drive wheel brackets, such that, by virtue of the coordination of the three, the wheelchair is able to automatically adjust the castor wheel brackets and the drive wheel brackets by itself in case of riding up and/or down a slope. Thereby the electric wheelchair of the present invention is capable of providing a safe and stable ridding according to different slopes.

10 The further objective of the present invention is to provide a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair provided with a plurality of pedestal assemblies equipped with cushioning block, the expansion and compression of the pedestal assemblies possess is much smooth and stable than that of spring, no elastic shake will be caused. By such an arrangement, 15 the stability of the wheelchair of the present invention is better than that of the conventional one.

20 The present invention will become more obvious from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, which shows, for purpose of illustrations only, the preferred embodiments in accordance with the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic plan view of a conventional wheelchair;

Fig. 2 shows that a conventional wheelchair is moving down an obstacle;

Fig. 2 Fig. 3 is an exploded view of a wheel bracket mechanism of an electric wheelchair in accordance with the present invention;

5 Fig. 3 Fig. 4 is a side view of the wheel bracket mechanism of an electric wheelchair in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4 Fig. 5 is a schematic plan view of showing the wheel bracket mechanism of an electric wheelchair in accordance with the present invention is ridding up a slope; and

10 Fig. 5 Fig. 6 is a schematic plan view of showing the wheel bracket mechanism of an electric wheelchair in accordance with the present invention is ridding down a slope.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15 Referring to Figs. 3 and 4 2-3, wherein, in accordance with the present invention, a wheel bracket mechanism for an electric wheelchair equipped with auxiliary wheels is shown and generally comprises a frame 20, a pair of drive wheel brackets 30, four pedestal assemblies 40, a pair of castor brackets 50, a pair of oscillating assembly 60 and a pair of anti-tipping brackets 70.

20 The frame 20 in shape of rectangle is provided with two ear members 21 at both sides with symmetrical to each other and located between the front and rear end. Each of the ear members has an aperture 211 defined thereof.

The drive wheel bracket 30 is a crank member crank-like configured, at the rear end of which is secured a motor 31 and drive shaft 32 respectively. The drive shaft 32 serves to drive the drive wheel 321. At the middle of the drive wheel bracket 30 is provided with a hole 33 which corresponding to an 5 aperture 211 of the ear member 21 of the frame 20, and by an axle 34 inserting through the hole 33 and the aperture 211 of the ear member 21. Moreover, the front end of the drive wheel bracket 30 stretches ahead of the frame 20 and at the front portion of which is defined with an aperture 35.

The pedestal assemblies 40 each consists of a tube 41 and a plurality 10 of cushion blocks 42. The tubes 41 are disposed at both sides of the front and rear end of the frame 20 respectively in pairs with located opposite to each other. The cushion blocks 42 disposed in inner sides of the corresponding tube 42 and defined a space 43 squared in cross section.

The castor brackets 50 is each provided with a castor 511 secured to a 15 strut 51 at the front end and a rod 52 squared in cross section vertically disposed at the rear end thereof. The rod 52 having a threaded hole 521 defined at the end and to be received in the corresponding spaces 43 of the pedestal assemblies 40 (the two pedestal assemblies 40 mentioned above are located at the front end of the frame 20) and with covering member 522 20 screwing in the threaded hole 521. Furthermore, an aperture 53 is defined in the castor bracket 50 adjacent to the strut 51, where corresponding to the location of the aperture 35 of the drive wheel bracket 30.

The oscillating assembly 60 consists of a pair of plates 61, a rolling

shaft 62 and a roller 63. The plates 61 is each provided with a stripe aperture 611, each of plates 61 is engaged with the aperture 35 of the drive wheel bracket 30 and the aperture 53 of the castor bracket 50 via the top and bottom of the aperture 611 respectively by virtue of a pair of bolts 64 and screw nuts

5 65. The roller 63 mounted onto the rolling shaft 62, then the rolling shaft 62 is disposed in the middle of the stripe aperture 611 of the plates 61 by virtue of a screw nut 65.

The anti-tipping brackets 70 is each provided with an anti-tipping wheel 711 secured to a strut 71 at the front end and a rod 72 squared in cross 10 section vertically disposed at the rear end thereof. The rod 72 including a threaded hole 721 defined at the end and to be received in the corresponding spaces 43 of the pedestal assemblies 40 (the two pedestal assemblies 40 mentioned above are located at the rear end of the frame 20) and with covering member 722 screwing in the threaded hole 721.

15 In operation, with reference to [Fig.4] Fig. 5, which shows a wheelchair of the present invention is riding on a slope. The castor 511 of the castor wheel bracket 50 locates at a relatively higher level of the slope and being under an upright pressure. Accordingly, the squared rod 52 pushes the majority of the cushioning blocks 42 in the corresponding pedestal assemblies 20 40 (the cushioning blocks 42 are deformed and start to store energy) and causes a slight clockwise spin of the castor wheel bracket 50 (as indicated in Fig. 5). While the drive wheel bracket 30 is not pressed, so the pair of the plates 61 of the oscillating assembly 60 starts to the spin counterclockwise.

Meanwhile, with the spin of the plates 61 together with roller 63 and the stripe aperture 611, the pressure is transmitted to the front end of the drive wheel bracket 30. And the rear portion of the drive wheel 321 of the drive wheel bracket 30 will take part of the pressure from the castor 511 (clockwise force) 5 by virtue of the axel 34 of the drive wheel bracket 30 together with the aperture 211 of the ear member 21. Such that the ascension of the castor bracket 511 will not cause an upright inclination of the front end of the frame 20, but cooperating with the drive wheel 321 of the drive wheel bracket 30 to raise the frame 20 steadily. Thereby, in case of ridding up a slope, the castor 10 wheel bracket 50 and the drive wheel bracket 30 will slightly spin clockwise, and the frame 20 will slightly raise up in steady without inclined as conventional frame do.

Until the roller 63 running to other side, which indicates that the ascension of the castor bracket 50 is great (the upward slope is steep), the 15 pressure of the castor 511 will be more precisely transmitted to the drive wheel bracket 30 (the castor bracket 50 and the drive wheel bracket 30 acting as a whole). Thereby, the wheelchair of the present invention is able to adjust itself automatically in accordance with different upward slopes.

Referring now to [Fig. 5] Fig. 6, which shows a wheel chair of the 20 present invention is riding down a slope. The castor 511 of the castor wheel bracket 50 locates at a relatively lower level of the slope. Accordingly, the squared rod 52 pushes the majority of the cushioning blocks 42 in the corresponding pedestal assemblies 40 (the cushioning blocks 42 are deformed

and start to store energy) and causes a slight counterclockwise spin of the castor wheel bracket 50 (as indicated in Fig.6). While the drive wheel bracket 30 is not pressed, so the pair of the plates 61 of the oscillating assembly 60 starts to spin clockwise. Meanwhile, with the spin of the plates 61 together with roller 63 and the stripe aperture 611, the pressure is transmitted to the front end of the drive wheel bracket 30. And the rear portion of the drive wheel 321 of the drive wheel bracket 30 will take part of the pressure from the castor 511(counterclockwise force) by virtue of the axel 34 of the drive wheel bracket 30 together with the aperture 211 of the ear member 21. Such that the 5 descent of the castor bracket 511 will not cause an downward inclination of the front end of the frame 20, but cooperating with the drive wheel 321 of the drive wheel bracket 30 to descend the frame 20 steadily. Thereby, in case of riding down a slope, the castor wheel bracket 50 and the drive wheel bracket 30 will slightly spin counterclockwise, and the frame 20 will slightly descend 10 15 20 in steady without inclined as conventional frame do.

Until the castor bracket 50 and the drive wheel bracket 30 moving to both sides of the roller 63, which indicates that the descent of the castor bracket 50 is great (the downward slope is steep), the pressure of the castor 511 will be more precisely transmitted to the drive wheel bracket 30 by virtue of the roller 63 (the castor bracket 50 and the drive wheel bracket 30 acting as a whole). Thereby, the wheelchair of the present invention is able to adjust itself automatically in accordance with different downward slopes.

It will be noted that due to the anti-tipping brackets 70 are also

provided with pedestal assemblies 40, the majority of the cushioning blocks 42 in the pedestal assemblies 40 will alike play a role in assisting the ascension and descent of the frame 20 so as to provide a smooth, safe and comfortable riding. In addition, the latitudinal expansion and compression of 5 the pedestal assemblies 40 is actuated by the restoring force of the cushioning blocks 42, and the restoring force of the cushioning blocks 42 is only limited for recovering the deformation of it and will not be over great. Thereby, which will generate a smooth latitudinal expansion and compression of the pedestal assemblies 40.

10 It should be clear to those skilled in the art that further embodiments may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.